

sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that various portions of the PRO701 polypeptide have significant homology with the neuroligins 1, 2 and 3 and esterases including carboxyesterases and acetylcholinesterases. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO701 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the neuroligin family and is involved in mediating recognition processes between neurons and/or functions as a cell adhesion molecule as is typical of neuroligins.

57. Full-length PRO704 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO704. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO704 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that various portions of the PRO704 polypeptide have significant homology with the VIP36 and GP36b. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO704 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the vesicular integral membrane protein family and possesses the ability to bind to sugars and cycle between the plasma membrane and the Golgi typical of this family.

58. Full-length PRO706 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO706. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO706 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that various portions of the PRO706 polypeptide have sequence identity with the human prostatic acid phosphatase precursor and the human lysosomal acid phosphatase precursor. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO706 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the human prostatic acid phosphatase precursor family and possesses phosphatase typical of the acid phosphatase family.

59. Full-length PRO707 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO707. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO707 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that various portions of the PRO707 polypeptide have significant homology with cadherins, particularly cadherin FIB3 found in fibroblasts. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO707 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cadherin family and possesses cell interaction signaling typical of the cadherin family.

60. Full-length PRO322 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO322. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO322 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA

sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that various portions of the PRO322 polypeptide have significant homology with human neuropsin, serine protease, neurosin and trypsinogen. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO322 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the serine protease family and possesses protease activity typical of this family. It is also believed that PRO322 is involved in hippocampal plasticity and is associated with extracellular matrix modifications and cell migrations.

61. Full-length PRO526 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO526. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO526 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that various portions of the PRO526 polypeptide have significant homology with the acid labile subunit of the insulin-like growth factor complex (ALS), as well as carboxypeptidase, SLIT, and platelet glycoprotein V. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO526 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the leucine-repeat rich superfamily, and possesses protein-protein interaction capabilities typical of this family.

62. Full-length PRO531 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO531. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO531 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that various portions of the PRO531 polypeptide have significant sequence identity and similarity with members of the cadherin superfamily, particularly, protocadherin 3. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO531 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cadherin superfamily, and is a protocadherin. PRO531 is a transmembrane protein which has extracellular cadherin motifs. PRO531 is believed to be involved in cell-cell activity, in particular, cell signaling.

63. Full-length PRO534 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO534. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO534 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that various portions of the PRO534 polypeptide have significant identity or similarity with the putative disulfide isomerase erp38 precursor and thioredoxin c-3. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO534 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the disulfide isomerase family and possesses the ability to recognize and unscramble either intermediate or incorrect folding patterns typical of this family.

64. Full-length PRO697 Polypeptides

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The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO697. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO697 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that various portions of the PRO697 polypeptide have significant identity or similarity with sFRP-2, sFRP-1 and SARP-1, -2 and -3. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO697 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the sFRP family and possesses activity related to the Wnt signal pathway.

65. Full-length PRO717 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO717. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO717 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. To Applicants present knowledge, the UNQ385 (DNA50988-1326) nucleotide sequence encodes a novel factor; using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, no significant sequence identities to any known human proteins were revealed.

66. Full-length PRO731 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO731. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO731 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. Using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, Applicants found that various portions of the PRO731 polypeptide have significant homology with the protocadherins 4, 68, 43, 42, 3, and 5. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO731 polypeptide disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the protocadherin family and possesses cell-cell aggregation or signaling activity or signal transduction involvement typical of this family.

67. Full-length PRO218 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO218. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO218 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. The PRO218-encoding clone was isolated from a human fetal kidney library. To Applicants present knowledge, the UNQ192 (DNA30867-1335) nucleotide sequence encodes a novel factor; using BLAST and FastA sequence alignment computer programs, no significant sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed. Some sequence identity was found with membrane regulator proteins, indicating that PRO218 may function as a membrane regulator.

68. Full-length PRO768 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO768. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA